## THE HOUSEHOLDING TRAMP

Peculiar Type of "Dead-Beat" that Finds it Cheaper to Move than Pay Debts.

He Can Be Found Everywhere, but Flourishe Best in Gotham-"Blue Jeans" on the Stage -New York's Confusing Election Law.

Special Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Nov. 8 .- A good many interesting atories have been written about tramps. If the autobiography of one of that peculiar type of tramp indigenous here, the householding beat, could be truthfully obtained, it would probably discount any romance of the slums. The householding tramp is the head of a family. He may or may not be employed in legitimate business. It makes very little difference, as he is possessed of infinite cheek and ample references. Unlike the solitary wanderer of the streets, he affects great resources and his dash and assurance quite take the man off his feet who would question his eminent respectability. In fact, he usually takes unquestioned that for which an honest man must give bonds. I have seen one of these individuals get the gas turned on at his flat without a deposit, where the company required that security of me. The only satisfaction I had was the ultimate laugh when the company was stuck for three months of bills unpaid. The same man managed to get three months' rent for one month's pay, and about the same proportion of something for nothing from every tradesman in the neighborhood. Then he moved out with his family into a fresh field-which can be found in this great city four or five blocks from the last scene of operations. This family of four persons changes neighborhoods about once in three months on the average. They live with a flourish. They pay money only to make a show and stablish credit. The tradesman, or hous owner, who has them for customers, invariably gets left. Perhaps on a year's living they pay for three or four months' living. There is no law to catch them—not
even the law of false pretenses, nor the law
to protect inn-keepers. Their household
effects cannot be distrained. Nothing can be recovered by suit. To get a judgment is sending good money after bad. Thus they go scot free to work other confiding people of fresh neighborhoods. This city is full of such people. The stories of landlords and house agents concerning their operations would fill volumes every year. No one is smart enough to do business in New York and escape these householding beats.

A conspicuous feature of the swell theaters and hotels is the gorgeous flunky whose business it is to open carriage-doors. Some of the swell shopping-places employ the man or boy in buttons to perform this great act. The individual is usually a big colored gentleman, who wears blue and gold and an air of ownership important enough to include a block on Broadway. The sight of one of these flunkies is enough to make the ordinary man feel as if the greatest mistake he ever made was not having been born to the buttons.

A large man walked into one of the improvised polling-booths in the vicinity of Madison avenue on the first day of registration. Four or five men sat around the tables copying lists and preparing their books. They paid no attention to the comer until he said, after waiting patiently

"I would like to register." "Where do you live?" inquired one of the clerks rather gruffly. The rest looked at the would-be voter rather suspiciously. "No. 816 Madison avenue," was the reply.

"What's your name?" "Grover Cleveland." The man started as if he were shot. He was so excited that his book fell on the floor, while "de gang" rose to their feet and

awkwardly expressed their confusion by removing their hats. Meanwhile the ex-President of the United States registered like any other citizen and walked away very much amused. To the native-born Indiana man the play of "Blue Jeans" presents amusing features not apparent to the Eastern eye and ear. There are two suits of blue jeans worn in

the second act, which would seem scarcely enough to give the play its name. Blue jeans in Indiana usually stands for honest homespun, both in character and clothes. In this play the clothes are fine and extremely fashionable in cut, while the characters they cover are a rascally politician, who would be mobbed anywhere in Indiana in real life, and a rascally hero who marries two women and is saved from the penitentiary only by the accidental discovery that one of these women was already marat the time he wedded her. Of course these are mere trifles to the modern playwriter, but it is difficult for the modern play-goer, accustomed as he is to these fanciful creations, to sympathize with such characters. This sympathy is forced here by a strong saw-mill scene, in which Perry Bascom, the hero, is run up against a genuine circular-saw in motion, and is saved from an awful death by his wronged wife just in the nick of time. The play is one of marvelous action. superabundant noise and and rotten mor-als, and with the exception of these two fashionably-cut blue-jeans suits in one act, has nothing common to Indiana life to suggest its title. Nothwithstanding all this it has been running well in New York, and will probably coin big money on the road.

Of all the fashionable fads of this great metropolis that accentuation of domestic grief which shows itself in a black shirt. black collar and cuffs and white studs. white cuff-buttons and white necktie, is about the most ridiculous. Fashionable New York will soon be dining at Delmonico's and promenading Broadway with minature coffins for jewelry and artificial tears painted on the cheeks. It is doubtful whether such people could really shed any other kind but genuine hand-painted tears. When women put their toddling children in deep mourning and rode in the park with their poodles decked with crape it seemed that this sort of thing could go no further. Now that men have taken to black shirts and sable handkerchiefs, however, the onus of tomfoolery is removed from the shoulders of womankind. It is enough to make the dead turn over in their tombs and tear their shrouds to ribbons.

The new election laws threw the city of New York in a state of panic. From day to day the newspapers published diagrams of how the elector should exercise his right of franchise, and these were accompanied by the most elaborate instructions. Notwithstanding all of this the voters of every preciuct were in great fear. In the first place there were so many tickets in the field that anybody but the most accomplished politi-cians were apt to be confused. Nobody could tell just who his particular candidates were. At the polling-places were erected booths, something like a bath-tub on end, and from these booths, which were 150 feet from the polling-places, the representatives of the various tickets peddled the tickets of their respective candidates. The scene enacted in the vicinity of these precincts was often too amusing, and too annoying to satisfy local politicians, whatever may have been the effect on the general public. As the new system has been adopted by several States it is unnecessary to explain it here. But that it generally upset the preconceived notions of the average voter who desired by his ballot to express his preference for one candidate over another is now a matter of history. Some friends of mine insisted that I was in one of the voting booths over fifteen minutes. I was ready to swear that I had not been thus occupied more than two minutes. How a less intelligent voter could get through the mill within less time -and if in less time, how much less time-bothers me. The system is probably the only system New York ever had by which its electors might express their preference for their respective candidates. Nobody kicks against the system.

The great railroad problem of the future

New York is concerned—the silent, steady work of the company that is tunneling North river and the contemplated work of the company that is to bore a hole from Staten island to the city of Brooklyn. Very little is being heard of the tunnel under the Hudson, but the work is steadily progressing. Within two years from now the thousands of passengers who arrive daily by the Pennsylvania railroad on the Jersey shore to be transferred to New York city by boat will be landed directly upon Manhattan island. When this shall have been finally accomplished people will wonder how they endured the old order of things so long.

That grand enterprise, the Brooklyn Bridge, that simply shows how necessary it is that we should have another one, is not a greater boon to-day than will be the North river tunnel when it shall have been completed. Very few people who cross the ferry from Jersey City daily ever think of the work that is going on below the bottom of the great river—and probably few of these same people who do ever think of the value of such means of communication. We get used to things. We once got along without the Brooklyn bridge, the elevated railways and the telephone—to try to get along without them to-day would throw business into chaos. So it will be in a couple of years when we have the ready egress and ingress of the under-the-water CHAS. T. MURRAY. railways.

NOT IN NEED OF RELIEF.

The American Committee Withdraws Its Appeal for Aid in Behalf of Ireland's People.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 .- The American committee for the relief of famine in Ireland issues the following public statement:

"The American committee for relief of famine in Ireland temporarily withdraws its appeal to the American people. At the time the appeal was issued there was no reason for believing that the distress which would follow the failure of the potato crop in Ireland would be relieved otherwise than by American generosity. No steps had been taken by the British government to meet the crisis. The first effect of the action of the American committee was to provoke unchristian and flippant denials by the English Tory press that distress existed or that famine was threatened. Nevertheless, the developments of the past few months have fully confirmed the warning of impending calamity put forth in the American committee's appeal. But while the physical situation in distressed Ireland has not altered, there has been provided the promise, at least, of relief which will be adequate even to the dire nature of the distress which is at hand. The British government has been spurred, first, to investigate, through its Chief Secretary for Ireland, the danger which threatened the lives of its people; and, second, to under-take a system of public works in the distressed districts which, by affording partial relief, will at least postpone the invasion of the demon of famine. The committee has good reason for believing that this sudden activity on the part of the British government is largely due to the prompt sympathy and support spontan-eously offered from this country, and the committee accordingly congratulates the American people on having secured for the sufferers in Ireland a substantial hope of relief without the expenditure of a dollar. Under these changed circumstances, and inasmuch as the British government is pledged to prevent distress coming to the Irish people, the American committee is of opinion that there may be no need of sending food and clothing to Ireland from

"This conclusion is reached after friendly consultation with the representatives of the Irish people now in America. The committee is no way concerned in the political mission of the envoys to this country. The sole purpose of the committe has been to feed the starving and to clothe the naked. It is represented by the visiting Irish envoys that it would introduce an interfering element into Irish politics if aid in any shape should be sent to Ireland by any charitable agency before the present re-sources of the imperiled peasants were exhausted. The situation of political parties in Ireland is peculiar, and the committee is strenuously anxious to avoid creating new complications by interference of any sort. These representations of the accredited envoys of the Irish people are, therefore, entitle to consideration so long as there is no immediate danger of actual suffering by famine. When that point is reached, it it does come, the committee will, with full approval and co-operation of the Irish leaders, renew its appeal, and trust to the generosity of the American public to carry on an adequate relief move-ment. The crisis will come at about the close of the year. It will then be apparent whether the pledges of the British govern-ment are to be kept, and whether the relief measure to be provided under its auspices will be adequate. The committee will accordingly maintain its organization so that it may act at once if events require."

HIPPODROME PRIZE-FIGHT.

The Brennan-Danforth "Mill" Declared a Dray -Risky Ride on a Condemned Boat.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9 .- The fight between Reddy Brennan, of Streator, Ill., and Tommy Danforth, of New Orleans, was declared a draw at the end of the eighth round on account of darkness. The weather and condition of the men were favorable to a good fight, but the execrable management of the affair has stamped it as a hippodrome. The boat, which has been condemned by the commissioners, left the Court-street wharf at 3 P. M. instead of 1 P. M., as advertised, and made two trips, carrying the spectators to the grounds, five miles below the city. Coming back this boat made five landings, fearing it would sink, and the correspondents finally took to the woods, and, after wandering around in the awamps of Arkansas in a pouring rain, flagged a train, and reached Memphis at 10 P. M. The fight began at 5:05 P. M. The first round was decidedly tame, no hitting being done. In the second, Brennan, after chasing Danforth around the ring, hit him in the face with his right, knocking him clear over the ropes. After the latter had regained his feet he started for Brennan, and hitting him over the left eye drew first blood. In the third Danforth landed hard on Brennan's neck, the latter countering on Danforth's face. The same performance was repeated before the round closed. At the beginning of the fourth Danforth jumped at Brennan like a tiger, but the latter dodged him, and landed his left hard on Danforth's neck. Danforth retaliated by hitting his man a hard blow on the chest. At the beginning of the fifth round both men appeared fresh, and Danforth again went for Brennan, hitting him

hard with his right on the chin. Brennan reached for Danforth, but fell short. There was considerable in-fighting, which closed the round. At the beginning of the sixth, after sparring for wind, Danforth landed a vicious blow on Brennan's ear, which staggered him, but he rallied and countered, but again fell short. At the outset of the seventh round Brennan knocked Danforth down. When the latter arose he was seized around the neck by Brennan, who was pro-ceeding to pummel him in a lively fashion,

when the referee separated them.

The eighth and last round was a good exhibition of sparring, Danforth getting in a good left-hander on Brennan's face. At the close of this round referee John J. Hogan declared the fight postponed on account of darkness, and it is said it will be resumed to-morrow. Nothing definite, however, can be learned, as referee Hogan, together with | bago? a few reporters and sports, is spending the night at the scene of the fight, while the principals are in Memphis. Danforth weighed about 128. and Brennan 12812 pounds. Danforth was seconded by Fitz-simmons and Carroll, of New Orleans, and Brennan by Hugh and John McManus, of St. Louis. Ed Murphy, George C. Bennett and Billy Kennedy, all of Memphis, were time-keepers. time-keepers.

Necessary Part of a Hunter's Outfit.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9 .- Under a spe-

is being solved by two enterprises, so far as | strength. 100 Doses One Dollar.

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

Are the Manufacturers and Workers of the Country Ready to Try Free Trade?

New York Tribune.

The Tribune has a few words to offer to those manufacturers, workingmen, farmers and others whose votes helped the great Democratic victory last Tuesday. Are you ready to try free trade? Dissatisfied with the practical application of the protective policy, as you now understand its effect, you vote to give power to a party whose ruling idea is the extermination of protective duties. That is the meaning of Democratic votes this year, if they have any logical meaning in respect to the tariff question. Some of you have made public your purpose to vote against the party responsible for the McKinley bill, because it did not give you free raw materials. Others have expressed the same purpose because the measure seemed to make prices higher. Very well; suppose the Republican party should take you at your word. It will not, being governed by principles and convic-tions. But if its Senators and Representatives should play the cheap politician, and trim their sails to the popular breeze, how would your votes affect you?

More than a hundred cases have been chronicled within the last month in which new manufacturing establishments were started or about to start because of the recent change of duties. All these, and the thousands more behind them, would require the work of mechanics and laborers in building, the work of machinists and iron producers in equipment, and the work of multitudes in producing raw materials for their use. Democratic votes mean that the voters want this sort of thing stopped. Very well; what next?

Free raw materials, free ores and coal, pig-iron, hides, leather and lumber, free wool and barley and farm products of all kinds, would mean the closing of a great many establishments now in operation, and the discharge of a great many workers in mines, or forests, or on farms. It is difficult to say how many, for the increased American demand would quickly put up prices of such products abroad, and so enable part of the American producers to compete, after some reduction of wages. In a short time, for instance, wool or iron ore would rise abroad, under the pressure of the American demand free of duty toward the present price in this country, so that some could continue to make iron here, and those wool-growers whose land is cheapest could continue to grow wool. But a large part of the present American production would have to cease, because it could not compete with the producers in other countries. A large army of workers now thus employed would have to seek other occupations already crowded, or go about the country in vain search for the work which we should then be paying foreigners for doing. Men who have no em-ployment cannot buy largely of the food or clothing which the labor of others furnishes, and so the demand for all sorts of products would shrink. Democratic votes this year mean all this, if they logically mean anything.

But free raw materials mean also a great reduction or absolute removal of duties on manufactured products. The millions who grow wool, or raise ore and coal from the earth, do not vote to pay duties on goods of any kind if duties are not paid on coal and ore and wool. When the duties on manufactured products come off, or are cut down to a purely revenue basis, how many con-cerns would have to close? How man hundred thousand workers would have to join the army of the unemployed so that this country might buy cheaper goods abroad? Perhaps the manufacturers who have voted to help the Democracy imagine that they can retain protective duties on goods and yet get removal of duties on materials. They will learn their mistake. They great increase of the army of unemployed will mean a further shrinkage in the demand for all products of industry. Democratic votes this year mean all this, if they mean anything.

It is not of much use now for manufacturers, or working men, or farmers to regret that they have given a great impulse to the free-trade ball. But it may be of use for them to consider without much delay whether they mean to let :t roll on to the logical end, or stop it.

EFFECT OF THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Unusual Activity Among New England's

Woolen Manufacturers. Boston Wool Reporter. Business in the Merchants' woolen-mill at East Dedham, Mass., looks more prosperous at the present time than it has during the past five years. The tariff legislation is looked upon as the chief cause of the brighter outlook on the part of woolen manufacturers.

For two years before May 1, 1889, the Vassalboro mills, at North Vassalboro, Me., were closed. On that date twelve of the twenty-two sets for the manufacture of black cheviot were started, and on the 1st day of last August five more were set in motion. Now, all the twenty-two sets are running, and the factory has orders for six

A number of the mills in Cohoes are getting out samples of fine all-wool underwear to place beside the same grades of imported knit goods on the shelves of large handlers of foreign-made goods in New York and Boston. Our mill-owners are confident they can produce an article equal to the imported and at a price much lower. Experts who have seen the samples say that it is difficult to choose between them. No foreign trade-marks will be used on these goods, but they will be offered as strictly American productions and take their

The Nonantum Worsted Company, located in the village of Nonantum, a part of Newton, Mass., is to erect at once a new brick mill, and as rapidly as possible the output will be doubled. The concern now employs between 750 and 800 hands, and as soon as the new building can be completed the number of hands will be increased to fully 1,500, if net to 2,000. The worsted dress goods turned out are of very handsome design and finish. It is said that some of them have sold to New York houses, who have placed foreign stamps upon them and sold them for imported goods. The mills operate twenty-two sets of cards, twenty combs, 105 looms and 9,000 spindles. A large amount of tine worsted yarns is manufactured.

The Washington mills at Lawrence, Mass., have just placed an order with a Worcester loom company for eighty thir-teen-harness broad worsted looms to cost \$35,000. One-half the order is for immediate shipment. The order is the direct result of the McKinley tariff bill. The large loom companies have received orders for looms since the passage of the bill, and have work ahead on orders for the entire winter.

A GREEK IN CONGRESS. Romantic History of Col. Miller, of Oshkosh -His Inadvertant Election.

Milwaukee Sentinel. The next Congress will have among its members a native, full-blooded Greek, the first man of that race who ever held a seat in the Congress of the United States. He goes from Wisconsin, and, what is more, from the classic environs of the far-famed city of Oshkosh. What could be more appropriate than that the Helienic race in the new world should first achieve distinction in Oshkosh? Is it not foretold in poetry

Another Athens shall arise And to remotest time Bequeath, like sunrise to the skies.

The splendors of its prime! And why should not that other Athens be the thriving city with the euphonious name on the western shore of Lake Winne-

Leonidas M. Miller is the man referred to. As the Democratic nominee for Congress, he finds himself unexpectedly elected to represent the Sixth district of this State.

Miller is not an Hellenic name, and Mr.

Miller does not know his patronymic,
neither does he speak the language of his Ho was a waif picked up on the battle-field of Missolonghi, in 1824, and takes his name from his preserver and benefactor, Col. J. P. Miller, of Vermont. The latter was a man of some wealth, and an ardent symcial permit from the federal government
Dr. Clint Kelly, a prominent physician and
lecturer, Frank Feher, a leading brewer,
and a number of other Louisville men will
pathizer with the Greeks in their struggle
for independence. About the same time
that Lord Byron went to aid the Greeks,
Colonel Miller went also, and, more fortuand a number of other Louisville men will to-morrow start for a hunting expedition in Indian Territory. They take with them a large quantity of liquors for their own use, and it is for this the permit was necestary.

Colonel Miller went also, and, more fortunate than the poet, was able to render valuable service in the field to that people, and afterwards, when their independence was won, to bring over several cargoes of American provisions and clothing to distribute to the destitute among them. It was he who picked up the infant Leonidas on the battle field, brought him back to Vermont, educated him, and gave him the

means to start comfortably in life. We have called him Leonidas because that should be his name, but as a matter of fact, we understand that it is Lucius, a Roman

Mr. Miller studied law and was admitted to the bar, but, if he ever practiced his profession, soon abandoned it for the more lucrative business of money-loaning and operations in real estate. He settled in Oshkosh about forty years ago, and was a member of the Assembly in 1853. In that body he only attracted attention by one brief and well-prepared speech on a subject now forgotten. It was neat in style and gracefully delivered. Since then he has hardly been heard of in politics. There was so little apparent chance of the Democrats carrying the Sixth district this year that several politicians who were offered the nomination declined it. Mr. Miller was nominated with no expectation of an elecnominated with no expectation of an elec-tion, and directly after left for Vermont to visit friends there. Nothing was heard of him in the canvass, nor till he emerged after the election as the victor. Personally he is a very pleasant gentleman, short in stature, swarthy in complexion, his once jet black hair now thin and thickly sprinkled with gray. He lives upon a farm on the shore of Lake Winnebago, in the environs of Oshkosh, is wealthy, and was a quiet and happy citizen until he was inadvertently sucked into the vortex of

POLITICS IN UTAH.

Work of the Liberal Party in Which the Republicans and Democrats Unite. Sait Lake Tribune.

Whenever a party is defeated there is al-

ways more or less growling, more or less

ways more or less growling, more or less crimination and recrimination. A good many men, who in National politics are Democrats and Republicans, were yesterday disposed to lay the blame of the small vote in this city for the Liberal candidate to improbable and unjust causes. We beg to say to all such men that there is nothing in that. The best and truest Democrats in the Territory are among the most pro-nounced Liberals, such Democratic stalwalts as have always been among its strongest supporters. When the proposition was made to give Utah statehood, and when a great host of prominent Democrats in the East, supported the measure, the Democrats here fought it with all the tenacity of their strong natures, and now some of the recent comers among the Democrats are the strongest and ablest champions of the same thing. And now that there is a Republican President, a Republican Senate and a Republican House, it will not astonish us at all if overtures shall be directly made by the Mormon power during the next four months for admission into the Union. That must put the Republicans in Utah on their mettle. It must be understood from the first that the Republican party is a party of principle and not expediency; that it has not fought the Mormon power because it seemed in the past inclined to the Demo-cratic party, but because it has constituted a menace to the peace and the prosperity of Utah, and that it must never have the shield of statehood drawn around it until it does by its church rule what it has done in regard to polygamy. That is, it must be Americanized. And every Republican must be on the alert, in case any such overtures come, to fight the proposition with more intensity than it has ever before been fought. It needs but a glance to see that any party that would give to the Saints statehood, on the promise of three electoral votes, would make the costliest bargain ever made by a free people. We have no doubt that the saints would give their votes as per contract. They would

probably give two gentiles senatorships, and send one to Congress. But that in a single year would give to Utah a Mormon Legislature, a Mormon Governor, Mormon courts, in short, the whole machinery of the State, all of the work of the past would be wiped out, and there would not be a gentile here who would not be glad to dispose of his property at half-price, and get away from a county where the daily prayers in the churches would be that the blood of the prophets must be avenged. There never was more need of the Liberal party in Utah than there is to-day. There never did half as much depend upon its maintaining its ranks solid as at this moment. And if is to be broken to pieces it must not be by Republicans. So long as the Mormon Church holds its defiant front to the land, so long as its people vote as they are directed, and so long as the Mor-mons are in the majority there will be work for the Liberal party.

Why, if the saints were to make the proposition it would simply be a new notice served on the country that the church, for its own interest, had changed its policy, had changed its politics and had changed the politics of the people by a simple edict of the chiefs, and prove anew, what we al the time have asserted, that to gain an advantage the whole Mormon people could change their politics quicker than they could change their shirts. The present growl ought to cease. The one on whom the heavy blow of the election principally fell has no plaints. He has no accusations to make against those who did not take the trouble to go to the polls and vote. He is perfectly aware that in politics no man has any right to be astonished or surprised at any results, and if the thing were worse, if any large faction of the Liberals had, on party grounds, or any other grounds, gone directly over and voted for Mr. Caine openly, that would have made no difference. It would not have changed the ne-cessity of keeping strong and full the organization of the Liberal party in the least. The salvation of Utah lies through that party. The Americanizing of Utah lies through that party and if, when it shall be accomplished, those engaged in carrying the flag in the past are all relegated to forgetiulness, that will not matter. The Liberal party has made free speech, a free press and free thought possible in Utah. It is swiftly advancing Utah to a point when, by the accumulation of population, and by the spread of intelligence there are going to be great defections from the Mormon Church, when the people are going to understand that the system was organized as a scheme of gigantic robbery and fraud, that it was organized to build up a despotism, guarded by an aristocracy of priests, and its power is going to be broken. Until that shall be done there must be no talk about party politics, and any one who does talk that will be left, for the sentiment of the great masses of the gentiles of Utah, who are as true men as ever lived, is that this Territory must be fully Americanized before there can be any consideration of the subject of giving to it statehood.

Not the Figures They Want.

Our free-trade contemporaries are not making any fuss over the increased majorities for the Republican members of Congress in this city. They were watching and hoping for decreased figures in order that they might hold them up to the country as evidence of the inroads of free trade in Philadelphia. But there has been an immense increase in each district, and it comes very near being doubled in the largest manufacturing district of them al Having thrown away the tariff issue in the contest for Governor, our contemporaries haven't very much to be happy over in the city results.

He Has a Long Future.

Philadelphia Telegraph (Mug.)
So they "downed" McKinley at last; but it was a tough job, and they ought to be ashamed of it. The Major will go back to Washington to finish up the coming session with everything lost but honor. If the "Little Napoleon" is true to himself, however, this defeat will not prove a Moscow, at least. If there is to be any future for the Republican party, such men as Mc-Kinley will come high, pretty soon. His model tariff bill has been pretty roughly handled, and it may go to pieces in a very little while, but its author is a man who may be happy and useful yet.

Cutting Each Other's Throats.

Philadelphia Inquirer. With the majority of the regular Demo-cratic nominee for Congressman 3,823, and the majority for the regular Democratic nominee for Governor forty-one in the same district, there is certainly room for suspecting the existence of crooked work somewhere. It is a Democratic family row, but the Republicans will be edified to see Vaux contest McAleer's election, and bring out the whole truth about the meth ods by which this extraordinary result was attained.

A Good Thing.

Kausas City Journal The Senate will still be securely Republican, and there is not the slightest chance that the McKinley bill will be repealed. During the next two years it will work out its own salvation, and in 1892 a grateful people will remember William Mc-

For a mild tonic, gentle laxative and invigor-

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, effects a permanent cure of catarrh by eradicating the impurity which causes and promotes the disease. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system and makes you feel renewed in health and strength. All who suffer from catarrh or debility should certainly try Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with satisfactory results, receiving permanent

benefit from it." F. J. HUBBARD, Streator, Ill.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Hood's

NOT A CLEVELAND VICTORY. The Result of the Election a Great Triumph for Governor Hill. Philadelphia Press.

Ex-President Cleveland comes out promptly after election with an interview. in which he claims that he has a right to rejoice over the result if any man has, as it is an indorsement of his tariff policy. If Mr. Cleveland and his friends imagine that Tuesday's Democratic victories bring any hope to him or his political fortunes they are grossly deceiving themselves. There is not one ray of hope for him emanating from the Democratic sun which shines so

brightly to-day. If there is one thing which stands out more clearly than anything else from the elections of Tuesday, it is the fact that they are an almost undivided triumph for Governor Hill, of New York. He identified Governor Hill, of New York. He identified himself thoroughly with the attitude the Democratic party took in the campaign, and contributed to its success by his advice and assistance on the stump. Tammany's triumph in New York city, the large vote cast by the Connecticut Democrats, and the big majority in Indiana are results which he personally assisted in bringing about. He has shrewdly brought together the four doubtful States in the North and the solid Democratic South and identified them with his political fortunes. identified them with his political fortunes. This fact was made evident by the whole course of the recent campaign, and the full result will become apparent when Governor Hill appears in the national Democratic convention of 1892 with nearly solid delegations from these States.

Already the war upon Mr. Cleveland has openly begun in the Democratic papers. The New York Sun, which rendered more effective aid to Tammany Hall in the recent municipal fight in that city than all the other Democratic papers combined, has taken the opportunity to show that its hos-tility to Mr. Cleveland has not abated one jot. Its leading article, printed vesterday, and reprinted elsewhere, stigmatizing the ex-President as a coward, is savage in its tone and puts it out of the pale of possibility of that paper to support Mr. Cleveland for any office. In this respect the Sun undoubtedly voices the sentiment of Tammany Hall, to whose assistance Mr. Cleveland and his especial friends refused to come in the recent campaign. The extract from the Petersburg, Va., Index-Appeal is also a significant indication of the drift of opinion in the South. The almost unanimous support the papers of that sec-tion gave Tammany Hall in the municipal campaign, identifying its cause with that of the national Democrac, shows that the Democratic press of that section is ready to combine with that organization in a presidential contest.

There is no mistaking the fact then, that the Hill element in the Democratic party is at the front, flushed with success and determined to make its leader the bearer of the party's standard in the presidential fight of 1892. The sooner the me' who have gone into the Democratic party with the expectation of reforming it and using it to boost Grover Cleveland into the White House make up their minds to the situation, the better it will be for their ultimate peace of mind.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA. Pattison's Election Is Not a Repudiation of

Republican Principles. Philadelphia Press. The disposition of the Democratic newspapers in other States to claim that there has been a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania is not unnatural, but it is wrong, like a good many other things that the Democratic papers naturally do. The organs of Governor Pattison's party in this State make no such claim, and they will not

It is true Governor Pattison is a Democrat, but none know better than he to what to attribute his success, and it is not due to any excess of Democrats over Republicans in Pennsylvania, nor to any change of sen-timent, even temporarily, by any Republican regarding the principles and the policy dividing the two parties. As the Press and plenty of other Republican papers in the State have explained, Mr. Pattison's success must be attributed to the desire of many thousands of Republicans to correct the bad methods in their offensive. That was the issue made by Mr. Pattison's supporters, and they are sticking to it about as well since election as they

So important was this question in the minds of those Republicans who supported Mr. Pattison that they refused to be influenced by the strong appeals made to them not to allow the support of protection in this State to be weakened by a break in the line. Many of the Republicans who voted for Mr. Rattison are as good protec-tionists as can be found anywhere, and they will be among the first to resent the claim that they have contributed to a Democratic victory, or that the broad principles of the Republican party are in any sense repudiated in the result.

The fact that, while Governor Pattison has a majority of some 15,000, all the Republican candidates on the State ticket, except Senator Delamater, are elected by about 12,000 is sufficient notice that the Republican party has not been beaten. To this fact must be added the other that every Republican member of Congress from this city has been elected by majorities much greater than were ever before given in the districts. In Allegheny, too, the Repub-lican majority on Congressmen is about 17,000, while the Republican candidate for

Governor has only 2,000. These are facts which show that the Republican party is invincible in Pennsylvania. It has withstood a tidal wave under which other great Republican States have been swamped. Under circumstances which proved decidedly chilling it has shown its full faith in and indorsement of Republican principles. The party is as much alive in its spirit and purpose to-day as at any time in the past. It has not been defeated in Pennsylvania.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Wiuslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a botile.

COLDS are flying about in the air thicker than flakes in a snow-storm. Everybody is catching them, but everybody knows, or ought to know, how to get rid of them. A few doses of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and presto! they are gone. Why continue to cough, with a post tive cure at hand! Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

EVANS-Andrew Evans died at his residence, 32 Valley street, on Friday evening, Nov. 7, and will be buried Monday. Nov. 10, at 9 o'clock a. m., from St. Patrick's Church. Friends invited. HUFFINGTON-John B. Huffington, of consump

tion, Nov. 9, at 6 a. m. Age 38 years, 1 month, 14 days. Funeral from his late residence on Shelby. ville pike, Tuesday, at 9 a. m. All friends invited.

FUNERAL NOTICE O. O. F .- MERIDIAN LODGE, NO. 480, I

I. O. O. F.—MERIDIAN LODGE, NO. 480, I.
O. O. F., and the Indianapolis General Relief
Committee I. O. O. F. are hereby notified to meet at
the Meridian Lodge Room, located at the northeast
corner of North Mississippi and West Vermont
streets, on Monday, Nov. 10, 1890, at 1 o'clock sharp,
for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late
Brother, Rev. William H. Wydman, a member of
Milton Lodge, No. 111, I. O.O. F., of Milton, Ind.
Funeral services at the late residence, No. 338 Bellefontaine street, at 2 P. M. Members of other lodges
in good standing are invited to attend.

MARTIN E. RAFERT, N. G.

'H. F. OSBERN, Secretary. H. F. OSBERN, Secretary.
George W. Pitts, President of General Relief Com.
mittee; George P. Anderson, Secretary of General
Behef Committee; Pr. L. B. Reinhold, acting sco'r.

#### the Head

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past four years, at intervals. I was troubled with catarrh, and the medicine effected a perfect cure. I take it now whenever I feel debilitated. and it always gives me immediate strength, regulates the bowels and gives an excellent appetite." LEVI CAMPBELL, Parkersburg, W. Va.

"My daughter has had eatarrh for nine years. She coughed and expectorated so much that every one thought she had consumption. I tried everything I heard of, but gained no relief. I sent her to Florida in September for the winter, and there her friends advised her to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. She wrote me that she had taken three bottles and never felt so good in her life." MRS. McKnight, 137 Williamson St., Newport, Ky.

### Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared | Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

# M. STEINERT AND SONS.

GENERAL AGENTS

STEINWAY,
WEBER,
HARDMAN, HARDNIA GABLER, GABLER, ATENNING

73 East Washington, VANCE BUOCK,

INDIANAPOLIS.

153 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND OPERA - HOUSE TO.NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THOMPSON'S Celebrated New England Comedy, new. Carriages at 10:30 p. m. Orchestra and boxes, \$1; orchestra circle, 75c; bal-

ENGLISH'S OPERA - HOUSE Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Nov. 13, 14, 15. Matinee saturday. Daniel Frohman's LYCEUM THEATER COMPANY Presenting Belasco & DeMille's famous cornedy.

With exact copies of all the original scenery and so SPECIAL PRICES-Orchestra and orchestra circle. 75c; dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c. ENGLISH'S TO-MORROW NIGHT, 11.

Wednesday Matinee. Production of William J. Gilmore's Grand Spectacular Triumph,

TEMPTATIONS Re-written and revised. A company comprising 70 people. Famour Premiers. Assounding specialties. PRICES-Orcdestra and orchestra circle, 75c; dress circle, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c.

BRUSH BRILLIANCY

Arc and Incandescence

For particulars address

BRUSH ELECTRIC CO. CLEVELAND. OHIO.

SOCIETY NOTICE. MASONIC-MYSTIC TIE LODGE, No. 398, and A. M. Stated meeting in Masonic Temp at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

JNO. L. MCMASTER, W. M. WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

LOST. OST-LADYS GOLD WATCH-INSIDE CAP

Ky. Return to Journal office and get \$5 reward. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

SALESMEN-TO SELL SPECIALITIES TO merchants by sample; as side lines or exclusively; new goods; big profits; agents clear \$100 per month; fine holiday goods. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend. WANTED-A LIVE ENERGETIC PARTY IN

Wanted—A LIVE ENERGETIC PARTY IN
every place to introduce our goods. We have
a new line that will sell at every house and agents
can reap a harvest between now and the holidays.
Will pay a salary of \$75.00 per month if preferred,
and furnish a team free. Address at once. STANDARD SILVER WARE CO., Boston, Mass. WANTED-FEMALES.

WANTED-A FEW PERSONS IN EACH W place to do some writing at home. Inclose 10c, for 100-page book with particulars to J. H. WOOD-BURY, Station E. New York City.

FOR RENT. TO RENT-STORE ROOM 22x100 FEET, IN

the thriving town of Dana, Ind. C. E. BOYLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-DAIRY-CONSISTING OF NINE I head of milk cows, milk cans, wagon and route. HENRY WASHINGTON, Baltimore avenue. FINANCIAL.

OANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. FINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE, FARMS and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO. IX PERCENT, ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN. O diana. ISAAC H. KIERSTED, 13 Martindale MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEW. elry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW.

est market rate; privileges for payment before
due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS, C. DAY
& CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis. ANNOUNCEMENT.

MADAME TAYLOR, OF WASHINGTON, D. C. will shortly open a Dancing Academy in Indianapolis. All the latest fancy dances. Waltzing a specialty. Best of references. Amouncement of lection will be made later.